BERLIN, January 20, 1789

To 1849-50, I wanted no better recommendation Bos the fact that I was an American, among the middle classes, the tradesmen, householders, and here with whom one, in a stay of any considerable duration in a foreign city, has to do. I am sorry to be obliged to say that this is no longer so. We too many representatives of the old Bowery-

s class here, not to have had the usual effects ful-What think you of a fellow who shakes bank fills in his tailor's face, telling him "I am not of get it if you can !" and, going off, leaves his wast woman and other poor people unpaid? This b, wered here not long since. Or what of a follow a, he had a scrape with a poor lost girl, cheating her at of 25 cents? The number of such is not large, I am glad to say, but they render people suspicious and bring dishonor on the name of American. T. who at long intervals visit central Europe, and do best perceive the change ore th. I am not the only one that

among the common people of the this change is occurring in relation to us personally, an equally great change of feeling is in progress among the cult vated classes in relation to our country, as exhibiting a successful experiment of the Republican form of government. The tone even of the liberal press has changed. The despotic press has too much opportunity to show dark pictures from our side of the water, not to produce, by degrees, its desired effect.

The Slavery question is studied and understood here. The Kaness movements throughout were among the American topics which found a place in all the German papers. The Cuban and Mexican stealing and buying projects are never lost sight of, and the efforts in the South to reopen the African slave-trade are now carefully noted. Three or four years ago. I had an interview with that grand old man Humboldt, of which I wrote you some account at the time. What made the most lasting impression upon my memory of all that he said. was his expressions of indignation, scorn and contempt at the paper which had just then been published to the world by Buchanan, Mason and Soulé, after their Ostend conference. It was such a disgrace to the very idea of Republicanism. You can imagine, then, the feelings with which I hear the well-informed German speak of the last production of "eur venerable President." If the message be intended at all for foreign effect, the old man has shot sadly wide of the mark. The tissue of falsehoods in relation to Kansas, with which it begins, is as transparent to the editors of all the leading papers here, as it is to any at home, who has the report of the Committee that went to Kansas on his table. When the rage (!) gets back to Wheatland, he

may have the happy consciousness during his few remaining years, of having done more to bring Republicanism into contempt, and to strengthen monarchy and despotism in Europe, than any other man, not even excepting, which might seem impossible, the New-Hampshire pettifogger who preceded him.

People that just run over to Europe to see the sights, and who neither go into society, nor read and speak the languages, are spared the mortification we experience whose residence is protracted to years.

Passing by the commentaries which the daily press has seen fit to make upon that most disgraceful paper, the message, I can but think that an ar--which, knowing, as I do, how scrong a conservative power there is in the intelligence of the North led by a truly free press, excites but a smile-is still worth some mention in THE TRIBUNE. The end and aim of the article, which is the leader in the January number of the very respectable Berliner Revue, is to show that our country is fast verging to a military despotism. A ridiculous idea, but so put that it brings discredit upon Republican and Democratic ideas. the Revue begins as follows:

"Buchanap, President of the United States, has "Buchanap, President of the United States, has added an unofficial commentary to the measage, which it is the duty of his office to publish, at this season, in a letter originally directed to an assembly of Americans, met to commemorate the centennial auniversary of the taking of Fort Duquesne. This commentary of the President, a patron of the Stavery party, intended, of course, for the widest circulation, even when we take into account the party views to which Buchanan gives currercy in it, contains so much that is im-portant and intructive to Europeans, that we hold it par duty in this place to call special attention to th statements of an aged man, well acquainted, from both legislative and diplomatic experience, with affairs of State in both hemispheres."

Here follows a large portion of the Pittsburgh

letter, and then comes the commentary: There is, it is true, in these political confessions. more intimated than directly declared. Let us attempt

more infinisted than directly declared. Let us attempt an analysis:

"First, let us get a clear idea of the writer. A gray-headed President, thoroughly acquainted with Europe through travel and diplomatic missions, an educated man, a man in good pecuniary circumstances, a man sprung from an old English colonial family; a President elected for four years to an office which gives him a right corresponding to his official duty—yet a right which is changed into a much more difficult and more ungrateful, because more dishonorable duty, than those of his office—the duty, namely, of giving continually new proofs of gratuade in rewards, offices, privileges, concessions to political friends to whom he owes his election—to the slaveholders, New York bankers, shippers, and other bke elements; an old man of keen insight into practical things, who has learned of keen insight into practical things, who has learned to judge for himself, too cold and sharp to pass beyond the limits of plain fact. He deceives himself neither in the motives of his friends nor in those of his enemies; perhaps not even when he smiles half pityingly, incredulously, between the lines of his con

letter, over occasional outbursts of patriotism like this festival at Pittsburgh.

"Such a man is not one to comfort himself by keeping a diplomatic silence in regard to dangers patent everybody. It accords far better with his natur better with his natural everybody. It accords far better with his handra character and disposition to recognize such dangers and paint them in their full extent. So he refers at once to the contrast between the North and the South, between the Slaveholding and the Free States, be-tween those devoted to agriculture in farms and planta-tions, and those where a variety and division of labor is the rule.

Now, what? If Buchanan was a common Anti-Uncle Tem, an ordinary Pro-Slavery agitator, after the passage just referred to, he would hurry on and end with a flourish of rhetorical fireworks, painting, in burning colors, the horrors which would be the result of a dissolution of the Union to all its members, and then, in his last words, connegly introduce the last new proceeding of the Anti-Slavery North as big with mysterious danger, and recommend, at all events, that the step be retraced."

This, the writer says, would be unworthy of Buchanan. He may well go so far as to repeat the usual phrases about the danger of the Union and so on, because he must; but then he introduces cunningly a sentence which shows that he has no faith at all in any such danger. Nor has the writer. He considers talk about the dissolution of the American Union as sheer nonsense, and argues the point precisely as it has been argued at home these twenty years, showing that the material interests of the different sections of the country are too strong in their influence to admit of the separation of the States. But the President, he says, has another secret reason for his faith:

\*At the bottom of his soul lies still snother convic-

strong as it is miserable and corrept—that of noral and polution degradation and depravity. The Fischiavellis have taught that common depravity how is individuals together in firmer bends than common virtue; and they seem to have had in view phenomen, in the history of nations and states similar to that now presented by the United States.

"If they are right, then certainly those states are united by a stronger bond than any confections."

united by a stronger bond than any confe leracy ever blessed by Heaven."

Rather strong language, this, for Au erican stomache, but let the reader imagine himse if a European reading only the most depraved of A merican newspapers, and thinking it the ergan of the popular entiment, let him read continuous ly Kansas news, the treatment of the Indians, the e fforts to open the slave-trade, and steal Mexico and Cuba, and think what judgment he would nate, rally form of the Transatlantic Republic! Again:

"The President admits, what we long have known that the elections to Congress 8 re carried by means or gold, and hints farther, that U is members of the State Legislatures, as well as congress, are open to bribery and we know, that this ofter has taken place—that and we know, that this offer has taken place—that, when the question has been upon the route of a rail-road or canal, or upon the 'sle of public lands and the like, it has been held a matter of course to instincate large sums into the pockets of leaders and influential members of Congress. All Washington knews that more than once 'in great trades of this sort the American can papers have made known the sums paid to this or that representative and Minister (Head of Depart-

"The President is of opinion that in this wise 'free 'Government is possessed at its source,' and 'the vir'tae of the people undermined.' But such things are
the foundation spikes, without which the Democratic
republic cannot exist; 'let them fall away, down goes the republic.

The English Parliament is now adduced as also affording plenty of examples of bribery and corruption, and then the question is asked-

Why, then, does Buchanan see in similar cases in America a sign of death, instead of excusing them by the example of England?

The answer to this question lies in America open to all eyes: because in America bribery has ceased to be the exception: is no longer considered a disgrace; since there gold has become the measure of all values. there become a member of Congress, a May Judge for his money, so for money can be be a philanthropist, a man of honor."

Again, he finds as a reason for the difference between the public men of the Revolution-the "Revolutionary Fathers"-and those of the present. in this matter of bribery, the influence which English opinion then exerted upon America:

"America of 1758 has now become a land most strangely the opposite of England—one which has re-ceived from the inches country only the negative side of liberty, and thrown the positive overboard."

· That is, we have no aristocracy, no established Church, and the like. Our writer says that the wildest dreams of speculators have been realized in America, in the perfect religious, political, social freedom of the individual, and the genius of democracy might truly reign, did not money rule;

"The Constitution is faultiess; nobody could imagine it bolder, freer, simpler; but still it bears a false show—it is outside a temple, within a place for the money-changer; a slave-market."

Something else is necessary then, he thinks, than a free Constitution. Buchanan only speaks of virtue in general terms as being that something. But the virtue to resist bribery is not sufficient, he argues, for this idolizing of money is only one of many symptoms of national sickness. One great symptom is the want of a truly agricultural population, which loves and feels bound to the acres upon which it works. On this point, and especially in regard to the Slave States, he largely cites from Mr. Henry C. Carey's work on the Slave-trade.

I quote further, only a part of the conclusion of

"Thus it is that the furrow of the plow, usually the line that marks the path of civilization and nation growth, is in America only too often the way to de ruction and ruin. An incredible but well proved

"The aim of the agriculturist (money) becomes naturally that of all other working classes. A wild, unbridled emulation mingles the masses; the desire of gold, capital, as the only sure thing where all else is so insecure, through the uncertainty of agriculture, rules all classes, and we can hardly reprove this desire,

since the possession of gold alone secures the individual from becoming a slave.
"Slavery is advancing in America; while during the first twenty years of this century, even in the Southern States the abolition of Slavery was earnestly thought of, now not only does the South defend it as a 'divine institution,' but it has found already in the North defenders enough, and begins to make its encroachments

The writer concludes that, upon the whole, America is fast verging toward a military despotism! and that Buchapan, in his "hints" and "dark inti-"mations," has no other idea at the bottom.

What nonsense! says the reader, with a contemptuous shake of the head. Admitted; but does the fact render it any the less painful to us here, when we are forced to admit all the facts upon which such articles are based? Because we feel that New-England, New-York, the grand, free North-West, even sleepy Pennsylvania herself, Kentucky and Missouri, will yet, by their free act, crush the vipers who have been so long poisoning the fountains of our republican principles, and that a time will come when the right shall prevail-is this any reason why the follies, crimes, senseless ambition, and lust for Slavery of the men in power, should not make us hang our heads in shame when

they are flung in our teeth? The two most notorious of Buchanan's public documents, the Ostend paper and the recent Message, remind one of the portrait of his concubine which the Bavarian King hung in a principal room in his palace. The American President seems, like him, to glory in his shame.

Has any Member of Congress called for the correspondence between the Department of State and the recent successive Ministers to Prussia on the question of forcing American citizens into the Prussian army? If not, it is high time it was done.

In the Antumn of 1852, THE TRIBUNE took the

lead in calling attention to the subject, and it was known that the then candidate of the Whig party had reflected upon it, and that if he were elected some decided steps would be taken. Where a young man escapes from Prussia, after being actually enrolled in the army, at the age of 18 or 19, and comes back again, after a few years, with an American passport, it is one case; but where a father emigrates with his family, taking mere boys with him. and these boys grow up to manhood and return with our passports and are impressed, is not this a very different case! Yet, if I have been rightly informed-I am not in the secrets of the legation here-such cases have occurred. The correspondence will probably show. An American passport to one born in Prussia is not worth the paper it is written upon. If he present it to an officer in some country village, the man laughs in his face. If he threatens to appeal to the American Minister, he laughs the louder, possibly deigns to ask him how he will manage to do it? Or informs him that when his three years are out, he may do it and welcome. However, as the so-called foreign voters have elected the last two Presidents, let them suffer the consequences.

You will have received news of the death of Madame Bettine von Armin. She has had repeated appoplectic attacks within the last few years, and for some months has lain most of the time in exquisite suffering from dropsy and kindred diseases. tien—the conviction that the population of the American Union is held together by a far more universal and closer band than that of material interests—a band as

ended. But in her, Berlin has lost one of its nots-

bilities. In contrast to the scamps referred to at the beginning of this letter, let me mention that we have several very fine young fellows here studying various sciences and arts; joung Paine of Portland is making stendy and rapid progress in the prefound contrapuntal study of music and in organ playing. A son of Vaughan, lately editor of a Republican paper at Cleveland, bids fair to take a high place at violinist. An American medical student named Smith, a native of New-York State, graduate of Union College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York City, is just now ereating a sensation in medical circles. Some menths since he told me of a case of croup on shipboard during his passage over, in which the child lingered along day after day in intensest suffering. He at that time suggested the administration of oxygen as a substitute for the atmospheric sir, which the child could no longer inhale in sufficient quantities to save life. The surgeon was afraid to venture it and the child died. Since his arrival in Berlin he has experimented upon rabbits, and some few weeks since brought the matter before a small club of students. Since that time his experiments have been repeated by one of the oldest physicians here, under the instructions of Smith, and those who were present drew up a paper to be presented to the Gesellschaft für Heilkunde, the principal medical society of the city.

The other evening Smith was invited to a meeting of the Society, and found, to his surprise, he had been elected active member during his stay here, and corresponding member after his return to America.

I tell this story, because the idea of such a use of oxygen is attracting so much attention here, that it should be known at home; also, because if Smith's experiments lead to important results, I wish the fact may now be recorded in THE TRIBUNE, that hereafter no German shall have the credit, which belongs to an American; and finally, because he is a very modest, worthy young man, an indefatigable student, and worthy of these few A. W. T. lines.

## FROM RHODE ISLAND.

THE REPUBLICAN AND THE AMERICAN-REPUBLI-CAN CONVENTIONS IN RHODE ISLAND-IVES AND HAZARD - HAND-SQUEEZING IN THE DARK.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PROVIDENCE, Feb. 19, 1859.
The Straight Republicans and the American Repub-

licans have held their Conventions and nominated their State officers and Members of Congress. The difference between the two parties is so slight that it is a pitythey could not have formed a union. The American Republicans, on the 28th ult., called their Convention for the 17th inst., and, on the 29th alt., the Straight Republicans called their Convention for the 15th inst. But when the Straight Republicans came together, not one word was said about an attempt to coalesce. The spirit of union did not prevail. It was hoped that they would have adjourned to have given the American Republicans an opportunity for advances, though they would make none
themselves. They consider themselves the only orthodox party, while the American Republicans stand
precisely on their platform (perhaps excepting the
first of their resolutions), and outnumber them at least
five to one. On the other hand, the American Republicans, not having had the opportunity to unite the
two Conventions, or to agree upon candidates, are
quite independent, inasmuch as they confidently
expect to elect their candidates over the Straight
Republicans and Democrats combined.

Last year the American Republicans nominated for
both Governor and Lientenant-Governor men who
had never been Americans, and now they have nomited for Congress Christopher Robinson, esq., who
never was an American or sympathized with them.
In fact, the party line is nearly obliterated, for both
parties have renominated Mr. Brayton for Congress,
who was an American; and both have unanimously
nominated, by acclamation, Thos. G. Turner for Govto have given the American Republicans an oppor-

who was an American; and both have unanimously nominated, by acclamation, Thos. G. Turner for Governer and Jerome B. Kimball for Attorney-General, who were never Americans; and both parties have also nominated John R. Bartlett, esq., unanimously, by acclamation, for Secretary of State, who was formerly an American. But the Straight Republicans for member of Congress in the Eastern District, nominated Thomas Davis, who has fo.merly, at least, held ultra Free-trade notions, and who is a native of the Emerald Isle. He is, however, a thorough-going Republican upon the Slave, y issue. Once he represented this District as a Democrat. He is a man of integrity and ability, and has many friends.

and ability, and has many friends.

His competitor is Christopher Robinson, esq. rly Attorney-General of this State, and an old Whig. the stands among the first in the legal profession, and is a ready and good debater. He has the right kind of pluck for a member of Congress, an indomitable will and a fund of aneedote and fun which makes him attractive as a speaker and an agreeable companion. He is uncompromisingly opposed to slavery and its extension, and whether Mr. Robioson or Mr. Davis be extension, and whether air. Robinson of air. Dayls be elected, Rhode Islanders need not be ashamed of their representative, whatever the cotton manufacturers may say of Mr. Davis's notion of free trade.

1 would, however, do Mr. Davis the justice to say that he does not obtruce his notions of free trade upon

any one of late, and they are probably very much

The General Assembly still continues to be intensely agitated with the Ives & Hazard Controversy. The week has been consumed in discussing the merits of

The following resolution:

"Resolved, That in assuming equity jurisdiction in the case of Robert H. Ives agt. Charles T. Hazard, upon which a decree was issued by the Supreme Court at its September term, 1856, that said Court exceeded the authority conferred upon it by the General Asambly, and that the equity proceedings in said case should be wholly amended, revoked and annualled, and the complainant left to reek his remedy before a Court of common law, in con-formity with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of this State." of the best talent of the State has been called

out, and it is evident that every day makes addition to the number in favor of the Court. Should the ques tion not be taken before the last of next week, the tion not be taken before the last of next week, the probability is that the resolution will fail for want of less than five votes. Should the question be taken on Monday, the resolution will pass by a majority of less than five. In that case the Court will resign and irreparable in jury will be done to the dispensation of jus-tice in this land of Roger Williams, and the golders in court-house who holds the scales in one hand an the sword in the other, will hold her hankerchief ther eyes to dry up the tears she will be shedding. of a little singular that very nearly all our best eated men are in favor of the Court, and the least educated are all or nearly all opposed to the Court. The midding class is divided. The out-of-door discus-

ane midding class is divided. The out-of-door discussion runs higher than in any political campaign.

A good joke has lately transpired. One of the "bloods," who is a gray-haired bachelor, lately got up a sleighing party, some lifteen miles into the country, where they made themselves merry at a grand supper, and in "tripping the light, fantastic toe."

On returning our backelor in the light, fantastic toe." per, and in "tripping the light, fantastic toe." returning, our bachelor was bundled into a sleigh with some eight or ten ladies and gentlemen. Havis particular fondness for berries that grow on other a particular fondness for betries that grow on other people's bushes, his hands in the darkness went on an exploring expedition, and were not a little delighted to find a muff directly opposite him. He insinaated his hand into it, and to his great satisfaction found a plump little fist, that, by and by, returned the pressure of his fingers. His rude home was delightful. By some accident, he failed to ascertain who this young that the runty was the inquired of all his friends. girl of the muff was. He inquired of all his friends, and they in turn asked why he was so auxious to learn. He hall admitted the nature of his interest, when the lady of the muff could contain herself no longer, and relieved our bachelor by saying that the little, plump hand, of which he was so enamored, belonged to a young atterney-at-law! "Blood" has repeatedly begged his friends to "say no more about it." V.

## ADJOURNMENT OF THE KANSAS LEGIS-

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWKENCE, K. T., Feb. 12, 1859.

The Legislature expired by limitation last night at 12 o'clock. Before that time, the Governor sent back the Convention Act, passed this session, with his approval. It appears, therefore, that a new constitutional movement is to be begun.

An Amnesty Act was passed yesterday, and approved by the Governor, declaring amnesty for all offenses growing out of political matters in Lykins, Lynn, Bourbon, McGhee, Allen and Anderson Counties. All

criminal presecutions now begun are to be stopped. This will not only please Russell and his conferres, but is regarded as the only means for securing peace. I think that matters below will remain quiet.

hink that matters below will remain queet.

The law extending the jurisdiction of Douglas County ver the "infected district," and providing for a pecial term of the Court here under Judge Elmore,

as repealed. This Legislature has been a great deal better than the last. The lower House, the one elected last year, has done very well, so far as principle is concerned. The Council, which held over, was, of course, splittenially the same as it was last year—politically, half rotten. It operated as a great check on the House

The Council, also, went in, after a wholesale fashion, for similar corrupt schemes, such as disgraced the legislation of last Winter; and, I regret to say that, ward the close of the session, a number of the mem-ers of the House seemed disposed to follow their ex-nple. Still, take it as a whole, the result is rather

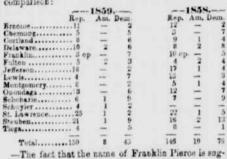
## POLITICAL.

-The Indiana American objects to the use Schuyler Colfax's name in connection with the office of Governor of that State, because he can be vastly more seful in his present position. It rejects the doctrine frotation in office as one of the most mischievous inventions of modern times. Mr. Colfax will have securized a fund of Congressional knowledge, in his six years service in Congress, which he cannot trans-fer to any successor, and which the State of Indiana has a right to require to be used in behalf of her interest in the councils at Washington. It consents to his being a successor to Hon. W. M. McCarty in 1861, but protests against his chaoging his field of labor while here are a hundred men just as available as he for Governor, and who will make in a segood a Governor, while there are none in his district who can at once take his place in Congress.

-There are two Anti-Democratio tickets in Rhode Island. Each ticket bears the names of the same candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General: but different men have been put up for the places of Lieuteuant Governor and Treasurer.

-The Hincis Legislature has had a long and ex iting contest on the question of passing political resontions. Only one got through, and that denunciatory of the slave trade. The indorsement of Buchanan and the Dred Scott Decision was voted down in the Senate, f to 2, and the indorsement of the Civeinnati platform was also defeated. Similar resolutions created a heated term in the Missouri Legislature, but were passed there. Mr. Robinson, the Democratic leader, denouncing Mr. Douglas as an arch traitor.

-The following shows the result of the political town meetings for the election of Supervisors this year, so far as they have been held and the results ascertained The figures of last year are also annexed for comparison:



gested as a probable nomines of the Charleston Convention is the most severe comment on Buchanan's administration that could be imagined, says Mr. Prentice.

-We have an interregnum in our Government for the first time in its history, says this wit. The Executive power is crushed and the Legislature suspended, while Cancus, like the Rump of old England, or the Napoleonic sans culottes of France, has usurped the law-making prerogative, and treats the people's representatives with scorn and contumely. -As a sample of Democratic legislation in the West,

was publicly charged in the Missouri House of representatives, on the 15th, that the State Bank and branches appropriated \$10,000 to procure the passage of the Richardson bill through that body.

-It has been sworn to before the Printing Investigating Committee at Washington that in a contract made with Seaman, the late Superintendent of Public Printing, to supply the Government with paper, the amount was so fixed that seven thousand dollars, which Seaman agreed should be paid the contractor, was to come back to him! The contractor represented a Connecticut paper manufacturing establishment. It has been a chronic brag of The Albany Atlas that the Democrats have all the administrative talent in the

## PERSONAL.

-Mise Ida Craig, whom we have mentioned as the authoress of the fifty guinea Burns prize poem in London, is a poor girl, about 25 years of age, and, until re-cently, supported herself and her mother by sewing neck-ties. She is now Assistant-Secretary of the "National Association of Social Science," in London, got up by Lord Brougham. The poem is good, not great, and bore off the palm from 621 competitors. It is published in all the British journals.

Mr. Parton's researches in Nashville for materials his biography of Jackson have been very success fol. In two or three days he discovered such a mass of matter that the mere copying involved an expendi-

-The profits of Mrs. Kemble's readings for the past eason, are estimated at from \$ 6000 to \$7,000. She will never give a Shakespeareian reading here again, and a season next Winter in Boston will terminate her appearance in public altogether.

-Miss Alice J. Chase, sister of Gov. Chase, died in Columbus, last Wednesday, after a few hours illness, in the 52d year of age

-Nine of the Burn's poems sent in to the English Prize Committee were from the United States. The second poem in the estimation of the Judges was written by a boy of fifteen, named Myers, and is considered quite as extraordinary a performance for a boy of that age as anything of Chatterton's.

-A severe attack appears in The Savannak Republican on a renegade Northern Professor in the Georgia State University, named Lee, formerly of Buffaio. Mr. Lee wants the South to reopen the slave trade, and is writing in the papers about it. The Republican goes at him manfully. -Fanny Fern says she once had a narrow escape

from being a minister's wife, and tells how she would have acted in such a case. Her mad pranks, says Prentice, would evidently have made her husband a ssenting minister. -One of the public-spirited residents of Harrison

consre. Dorchester, Mass., early in the Winter, experded some fifty dollars in the erection of a dam, so that a number of acres of his land should be flooded order to obtain a skating field for the use of his friends and neighbors. His efforts were successful, and the whole village has erjoyed the benefits of his artificial pond, whenever the ice would permit. The young people of the square last night presented this gentleman with a silver pitcher, and also made his wife a handsome present, in token of their appreciation of his thoughtful enterprise. -The New-York correspondent of The Boston

Traveler says that Bonner of The Ledger is about to publish that wonderful specimen of journalism in Londen, and that an agent is already in England making arrangements for the publication there. -A copy of Dante, belonging to Orsini, with auto-

graph, sold for 60 francs at a book sale in Paris. -The Empress Engenie is busily engaged in collect-

ing autographs of the Bousparte family; she collects everything they wrote, everything belonging to their history, and has already assembled enough to filltwenty-two volumes, which she has richly bound in her library.

appears that hie Excellency has thus for during his administration granted two pardone, one of which, he says, basing his belief on information afterward received, he has cause to regret.

-Prentice says that John Mitchell, who made his escape from Botany Bay, should remember that when he abuses legitive claves, he abuses himself.

-Prince Alfred, the midshipman, when aboard ship with his messmates of the same age, or a limbe older than himself, throws off all restraint, and is literally one of themselves. No servant is allowed him, while he regularly stands his watch, sleeps in a cot, and pays, like everyone else, twenty five cents for his daily mess. He is a kind-hearted, affectionate youth, and in some of his acts the careful training which he has received at the hands of his mother is clearly shown. If one of his shipmates is seasich or ill, he will, without being asked, take an amusing book and read to him. This has been often noticed in histreatment to a young officer on board, by the name of Gordon, and is an inborn trait of character which may be noticed, and promises well for the future. A correspondent of The Herald says that it is rumored at Malta that his next, cruise will be to Canada, his first landing place Naw-York, and his first visit to the President. Thosa fond of hunting the British or other hons, will please take

-Prentice deplores the failing health of Secretary Cass, and says he can overlook the follies of his singularly inconsistent political career, in the contemplation of the chivalric bravery of his early manhood, and, when he dies, the "broken sword" of the capitulation at Detroit will preserve his fame and memory longer than the record of his career as a statesman.

-A difficulty occurred on board the Memphis and Vicksburg packet, Victoria, between a Dr. Cameron of Prentiss, Miss., and Vic. Ward, who will be recollected in connection with the Butler tragedy in Louis ville, as the youth whose chastisement led to the collision which resulted in the untimely death of a most estimable citizen. Ward drew a piatol and fired at Cameron, the shot taking effect in, and carrying away a considerable portion of the latter's upper hp, and completely demolishing a handsome and highly-prized

-The couple that for half an hour kissed each other in the gallery of the House of Representatives, came from Long Island, an old bachelor and a widow, who had recently been married, and were making a bridal tour to Washington. They were constituents of the Hop. Mr. Fearing, who was overwhelmed with congratulations over the exuberant conjugal affection that evidently prevails in his district.

THE GREAT FRAUD IN ILLINOIS. RESUME OF THE FACTS DEVELOPED BE-

Correspondence of The Chicago Press and Tribune... SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16, 1859. My last letter was closed yesterday, Mr. Manning the witness on the stand. When the Committee being the witness on the stand. When the Committee being the witness on the stand. heing the witness on the stand. When the Committee reassembled, the examination was resumed. Now, without attempting to give the evidence of each witness, I content myself with a resume of the case as it now stands, at the risk of repeating what has been heretofore stated.

It is in proof that the canal checks, so frequently referred to in the examination that your correspondent

ferred to in the examination that your correspondent has fellowed, were issued in May and August of 1839 that they were paid at the Chicago Branch of the State Bank; that those of the denominations of \$50 and \$100 were not canceled, but were put aside and counted as cash; that when they accumulated in large sums at the Bank they were delivered to some author-ized officer of the Canal Board, who drow one large check for the amount surrendered; that the checks were, minus \$315, all paid and conveyed to the canal office; that, by order of the Board, they were there accurately counted by Gen. Fry and Mr. Manning, and an inventory of them was taken and preserved; that they were securely packed in a stout wooden box, which was nailed up, enveloped with tape, and scaled with wax and the official scal of the Board; that the box was sent back to the Bank as a special deposit; that it remained in the keeping of the Bank until sent for by Col. Oakley, Canal Trustee, in 1848 or 1849; that it was conveyed to the canal office, then in Chicago; that it remained there until 1883, when Josiah McRoberts was appointed State Trustee by Governor Matteson; that, by the order of the Governor, all the indebtedness in the office was packed for transmission to the State Department; that at the time this package was done by McRoberts and Kehoe, the box spoken of was there with its scals unbroken; that it was opened, and check for the amount surrendered; that the check there with its seals unbroken: that it was opened, and its contents, uncanceled, were, with other evidences of indebtedness, repacked in a trunk and a shoe-box; that these were scaled, marked to the address of "Joel A. Matteson, Springfield," and by McRoberts himself, were delivered to said Matteson at LaSalle, in April, 1853; that in January, 1857, Matteson being tuen in office, \$13,000 of these checks were funded in his office office, \$13,000 of these checks were funded in his office by his clerk; the Governor is ex offices Fund Commis-sioner) that on the 27th of February and 18th of March thereafter, enough additional checks to swell the total amount to \$107,000 were funded for Matteson by the same clerk, then retained by Gov. Bissell, who had meantime been inaugurated; that bonds for the various sums presented were issued in the names of certain unknown and mythical personages, though when issued were delivered to Gov. Matteson himself; that \$96,000 of the bonds are in the hands of the Addithat \$96,000 of the bonds are in the hands of the Audi tor as security for the issues of the State Bank of Illi-nois at Shawheetown, owned by Matteson. It is also in proof that no other ninety day checks have been presented and funded; that no other are known by any of the witnesses to have been in circulation; that an agent of the State employed in 1848 to bunt out and buy up State indebtedness had never seen one since 1840; that among the checks funded are thirty having special indorsements to W. H. Brown, Cashier, on their backs, which have not been reintorsed by nim; that there are one hundred and five others properly signed, but untrimmed and unfilled with the name of the payee. And it is further proved that the whole amount of bonds and money—principal and interest— obtained from the State by this transaction is not far

This is the case as presented to the Committee by itnesses called by the attornies for the State. I think I state it fairly, certainly without a disposition to exaggerate or color its leading features. The witnesses by which it is established are gentlemen of undoubted credibility; some of them have long been recognized as among the first citizens of the State.

as among the first citizens of the State.

The atternies employed by the ex-Governor, have not in the mean time been idle. Their theory is that the checks were stolen by some party unknown, and that they were—a few at first, more subsequently, and finally all—presented to the Governor, who bought them without a suspicion of their true character; and the parties selling preserved so strict an incognite that they cannot here be found out. In support of this the parties selling preserved so strict an incognito that they cannot here be found out. In support of this theory, they have introduced the following witnesses, viz: L. P. Sanger, A. H. Moore, Col. William Smith, Gev. I. B. Curran, R. E. Goodell, together with a letter from his Excellency, Gov. W. H. Bissell. They prove that, during the Winter of 1856-7, Matteson negotiated large sums of money in St. Louis, and at the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, Joliet, as the witnesses understood for prechasing State indebted. the Farmers' and Traders' Bank, Joliet, as the witnesses understood, for purchasing State indebtedness; that he did purchase largely; that strangers have frequently been seen to have transactions with him, for the sale of indebtedness, at his rooms at the St. Nicholas, in this city, and elsewhere; that, in their opinion, they have seen him buying "ninety-day canal checks," in various sums from \$100 to \$5,000 or \$5,000. Some of them handled these checks, and are confident that they were of the denomination of \$100, and that they were Canal checks of 1859. Evidence in relation to the profitableness of the ex-Governor's banking operations was introduced; and his son-in-law, Mr. Goodell, estimated his income from this source at \$106,000 in a sinmated his income from this source at \$106,000 in a sin mated his income from this source at \$100,000 in a single year. Gov. Bissell wrote the Committee, saying that during the early part of his official career he was several times applied to, by parties who had State indebtedtess to sell, for information in regard to the value of and market for the same, and that he had in variably referred them to ex-Gov. Matteson. After the conclusion of the testimony, Matteson's counsel addressed the Committee in a short speech, in

counsel addressed the Committee in a short speech, in which the proof was hurriedly passed in review and bis theory elaborated and insisted upon. It was his opinion that the robbery of the checks took place while they were in possession of the Canal Commissioners, and anterior to their alleged deposit for safe keeping in the State Bank. Mr. Browning, on the part of the State, rejoined, insisting upon the unbroken chain of evidence presented and the entire credibility of his witnesses, as a sufficient refutation of the theory advancrevience presented and the entire creationty of his wit-nesses, as a sufficient refutation of the theory advanc-ed. His remarks were pertinent and well put. With Mr. Browning's speech and the presentation of a re-quest from Matteson that the examination might be continued until further facts were brought to light, the

Committee rose.

It will be recollected that a few months sin great sensation was created in New-London, by the wenderful cure of a child from fits by a "healing me-dium," who took a snake from the patient. It now seems that the child has not been cared, but has fits -By a report from Gov. Mergan to the Senate it | as formerly, and people are beginning to believe that they have been humbagged.

COUNTERFEIT BANK BILL MANUPAC. TORY IN INDIANA.

HEAVY OPERATIONS AND EXTENSIVE SEIZURE. From The Closeland Herald, Feb. 17.

One day last week a man presented himse' at the office in St. Louis of the Terre Haute, Aite and S. Louis Railrad, representing that he has a set S. Louis Railrad, representing that he has a set S. Louis Railrad, representing that he wished to exchange for other finds on payment of a moderate discount. The agent having some \$1,800 to remit to the Bellefe tame into office at Indianapolis, the aght it would be apolis friend a pleasant supprise and the relief of the line and the relief of the line and the relief of the line and more disappeared. Next day the \$1,800 pac ana money disappeared.

Next day the \$1,800 pac ana money disappeared in disappeared in the second second in the second secon was found to be hot, orth the express charges! The bills were excellent, doze, and purported to be issed by the "Manufact arers' Back of Hartford," the word "Indiana" being printed in snother part of the bill in exceedingly line type. There is no such bank in Indiana. F arther investigations were made, and the bills a type. hills, a r. amber of which had made their appearance in different parts of Indiana and the adjoining States. ip different parts of Indiana and the adjoining State, were finally traced to a village named Hartford, in Jay County, on the eastern border of Indiana. The head-quarters of the formidable gang of counterfeiters, horse thieves, and scounfrels generally, by waon this spurious money was manufactured and put into circulation, is in a small grocety near the village; and here t is supposed that an immense amount of this money has been made.

has been made.
The next stage in the history of this gigantic swindle The next stage in the history of this gigantic swindle took place here yesterday. Conductor Morse, on the Cleveland and Eric train coming west, took a \$10 bill on this bank from two stylishly-dressed young men, supposing it to be a Connecticut bank bill. On learning his mistake, he returned and got a \$5 gold piece is payment of their fare. A conversation sprang up, in the course of which they stated that the bills were of a new Indiana bank, that they shad a quantity of the course in the properties of the prope a new Indiana bank, that they had a quantity of the seme kind to circulate, and hinting at his sensiting to circulate it, in consideration of their allowing him the discount on Indiana money. Getting an inking of their business, the conductor was careful not to excit their suspicions; but, at the next station, he take their suspicions; but, at the next station, he take graphed to depot officer Clark Warren, who was at once on the alert for the capture of the men. Information was given to Mr. Stephens of the railroad dining rooms, who was requested to take whatever most they offered for their dinner.

On the arrival of the cars, they passed into the dining room, took dinner, and, on beaving, tendered a

On the arrival of the cars, they passed into the dining room, took dinner, and, on leaving, tendered a \$1 bill on the spurious bank, which was taken. The men were immediately arrested, and in their carpet bag were found a number of the spurious bills, and about \$600 in gold. The "operators carried a bank note reporter with them, which quotes the bills as good; say they purchased the bills in New York; know there is no such bank, but claim a perfect right to circulate the bills.

The amount of bills found upon these parties was believed \$6.000 and \$7.000. The morning papers had

between \$6,000 and \$7,000. The morning papers had got it too large. The defendants have been commit-ted to jail in default of \$2,500 bail. They did not give their real names, but gave John Doe and Richard Ree.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

A remarkable accident happened to the express train from New-York, due in this city about 11 o clock this morning, by which the lives of many passengers were greatly periled, and one car was badly smasses up. It occurred as follows: As the express train, with eight passenger cars and a baggage car, was coming past Williams's Bridge, under full headway, a little before it reached the iron bridge, it came to a braken rail. About six feet of the rail was broken ont. Conductor Cornwall was in the rear car at the time, having almost finished taking tickets. The train was a contained about sixty passengers. At first a sudden large one, but the rear car was the fullest of all, as 2: contained about sixty passengers. At first a sudden joit started most of the passengers from their seats, many crying out in alarm, and he perceived that the rear car was off the track and dragging. Instantly, however, he feit the coupling between that and the next car give way, and the car rolled round, struck the rocky embankment, bounded off again, and then struck yielently a second time having have as struck violently a second time, leaping back and forth like a pebble.

There was of course a terrible consternation smoor

the passengers, and no wonder, for within an instant every reat in the car was broken! Most of the pa-sengers were bruised more or less, but only one per-son seemed to be seriously injured—Mr. John Whoeler, proprietor of the Union-square Hotel, N. Y., who was out severely on the forehead and bled internally, and it cut severely on the forehead and bled internally, and it is feared that he is severely injured. A laty also received a slight out on the forehead. It is a wonder that many of the passengers were not killed or badly injured. The car was one of the New York and New-Haven Railroad cars, and was strong and in good condition, and it stood the shocks admirably. The bottom is not broken at all, except a piece from the rear platform, and outwardly it is almost whole. If it had been one of the cld and tender cars of the Hartford road, there would probably have neen lives lost and many injured. As it was, everybody thought he was gone, for an instant, and not a few were examining slight bruises afterward. One brakeman was found senseless on his back, but he soon revived, and before the train reached this city he was as active as ever.

The accident delayed the train about one hour, and it did not arrive here until a few moments after 12.

The broken car was left behind, and the other cars,

The broken car was left behind, and the other care which passed safely over the gap, were not injured. [New daven Pallatium, Feb. 19 The steamship Ediaburgh left the Cly-

morning of Jan. 31, but her latest Glasgow papers are of Saturday, the 29th, and Liverpool and London of

EYE-SIGHT .- Milton's blindness was the result of ver work and dyspepsia.

One of the most eminent American divines having,

for some time, been compelled to forego the pleasure of reading, has spent thousands of dollars in value, and lost years of time, in consequence of getting up several rours before day, and studying by artificial ight. His eyes never got well.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes

weak for life by the too free use of the eye sight read-ing small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the nse of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and dark-

Never begin to read, or write, or sew, for several inutes after coming from darkness to a bright light. Never read by twilight, or mocalight, or of a very

cloudy day.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, or window, or door.

It is best to have the light fall from above, obliquely

over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that, on the first waking, the system shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eye-sight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Too much light creates a glare, and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment cease, and takes walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a bluish tinge, and the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tist.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them. If the cyclids are glued together on waking up, do not forcibly open them, but apply the saliva with the finger—it is the speciest dinent in the world—thes wach your eyes and face in warm water.

[Hall's Journal of Health.

A SERIES OF THE BOLDEST FORGERIES IN HART-A SERIES OF THE BOLDEST FORGERIES IN HART-FORD.—This community will be astonished to hear that Dr. Linus P. Brockett, formerly of the firm of Brockett & Hutchinson, booksellers, was this after-noon arrested, charged with forging the indorsement of Allyn S. Stillman upon a note of \$500, deposited with G. P. Bissell & Co., as collateral security for a cal-loan. Mr. Stillman formerly indorsed to a considera-ble amount for Messra. Brockett & Hutchinson, and time the dissolution has indorzed for Dr. Brockett. ble amount for Messra. Brockett & Hatchinson, and since the dissolution has indorred for Dr. Brockett. There is still out one genuine indorsement, for which he has ample collateral security. There are several forged indorsements held by banks, brokers and provided indorsements held by banks, brokers and provided in the whole to several there are several forged indorsements held by banks, brokers and gollars. Dr. Brockett has borne a high reputation as a gentleman, a scholar and a Christian, being a church-member in regular standing. His contributions to several messances and papers, to Appletos's

A church-in-inder in regular standing. His control tions to several magnances and papers, to Appleton Etcyclopedia, and his literary labors of various kinds, show a man of enture and reasing.

[Harford Frees, Feb. 13.

MURDER OF A. J. BIRD.—The Hannibal (Mo.)
Messenger of the 16th informs us that A. J. Bird, a well-known citizen of Ralls County, where he had as Messenger of the 16th informs us that A. J. Bird, a well-known citizen of Rails County, where he had nomerous relatives, was murdered a few days ago by a young man named Smith, who fired a load of small not through his abdomen. The provocation that led young Smith to the commission of the act was the practice by A. Jay Bird of stealing small quantities of corn from the field of Smith's father.

DAMNING THE DELAWARE,-The Trenton papers e the bill now before the Legislature of Pennsyl-"relative to the Delaware Division Canal Co." giving that Company the power to construct a dam across the Delaware, first securing the necessary lagislation from the State of New-Jersey. From the opposition made it seems doubtful that the consent of New-Jersey can be obtained.